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#### In Crete.

It is becoming evident from the persistence of the Greeks that we are not yet in possession of full information regarding the situation in Crete. The telegrams received from the various correspondents and agencies are contradictory in many important particulars, especially as to the willingness or unwillingness of the Cretan population to accept autonomy or to be annexed to Greece. It has been made clear that the Cretan Christian population does not resent the presence of the Greek troops in the island, for they have received them and Col. Vassos, their commander, with open arms; and the sole fact that the Greeks are taking up position in Sphakia, the citadel of Crete and of every insurrection, is a proof that the Cretans and Greeks are in complete accord.

The Mussulman Beys of the island have, since 1889, become convinced that, so far as their own interests are concerned, there is no half way between the sovereignty of the Sultan and annexation to Greece. If not highly educated men, they are extremely intelligent as a rule, and have not failed to observe that of all the governments of the freed States of European Turkey that of Greece is the one under which their political and social rights would be the most respected. They have the example before them in Thessaly, where the Mussulman population is on a footing of complete equality with the Christian Greeks.

The question really is not whether the Cretans do or do not wish for autonomy, but whether it can be forced on them against their will. Their keen instincts tell them that behind the offers of autonomy under the powers, and the disarmament of the Mussulmans by the foreign troops, is the disarmament of the entire Christian population; and to that it is extremely unlikely they will submit. And then the trouble will begin, for, of course, once the demand is made by the representatives of the powers, under the plea of assuring the safety of the unarmed Mussulmans from the armed Christians, it will have to be enforced; and it is clear that the contingents of six hundred men each sent by the intervening powers will be insufficient for the purpose.

Only one of two things can then follow, the abandonment of the island to its own population and to Greece, or an occupation by a large force, of which the present detachments are but an advanced guard. Under actual conditions the latter course is the more likely. In so far as the Sultan is concerned, he is too astute not to see that Crete has passed from under his rule forever, but he is perfectly satisfied to allow it to become a bone of contention over which his own enemies may fall out among themselves; and he may be relied on to facilitate this by every means in his power.

Peace is by no means so assured as it seemed a week ago. An Austro-Hungarian army corps is concentrated on the frontier of Bosnia, ready to enter into Novi Bazar and interpose itself between Montenegro and Servia. The minor Balkan States are all ready to take the field, and the Russian Black Sea fleet and an expeditionary corps are ready to direct themselves wherever required by Russian policy. The Sultan continues to mobilize all over the empire, from the Bosporus to the Persian frontier. The Hamidieh cavalry, in Asia Minor, composed entirely of Kurds, has been called out, and the reserves of the Fourth Army Corps in Armenia are warned for service.

## Absolute Independence for Cuba.

Spain is sending no more troops to Cuba. She has none to send. She is not sending money to pay those who are there now, and

for the same reason: she has none to send. The campaign which is now drawing to a close finds WEYLER's troops behind barrieades and in fortresses. They are discouraged by the dismal failure of their attempts to make any progress toward putting down the "rebellion" and disheartened at the prospect of months of idleness in which disease will be as fatal to them as bullets, with large arrears of pay due them, and no prospect of success in sight to keep their spirits or inspire them with hope. The patriots, on the other hand, are in possession of the open country and exercise all authority therein. The successful end of their heroic struggles approaches, and as it comes nearer we hear suggestions that peace should be restored upon Spain's granting "autonomy" to them if they will lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, the United States guaranteeing the performance of Spain's agreement, or Cuba agreeing to pay an indemnity in case the in-

dependence of the island is acknowledged.

This is an invention of the enemy. There is, there can be, only one solution to the Cuban question which will give peace and bring prosperity to the island, and that is absolute independence. The proposition to grant to its inhabitants "autonomy," if accepted by them, will not answer the purposes for which they took up arms. Similar promises have often been made and as often broken, and they will continue to be broken. The present suggestion is coupled with the condition that the United States guarantee the performance of any promises which Spain may make to her colonists. Neither the executive officers nor the Congress of the United States have the power to do anything which they are not authorized to do by the Constitution; and the Constitution has not authorized Congress or any department of the Government to establish a bureau wherein the performance of obligations assumed by a foreign Government may be guaranteed by the United States. What form would such a guarantee take?

How could it be enforced? But suppose the Cubans were to accept the proposition, if made; of what benefit would "autonomy" be to them? Autonomy means nothing beyond giving them a voice in the management of their local affairs. It

the power under which their substance is now squeezed out of them by the screws of taxation and export duties. It would not save them from having an army quartered upon them in time of peace. It would not secure to them a proper representation in the national councils, nor protect them from the swarms of Spanish born officials who fill all the offices of the Government on the island. It would add nothing to their manhood, their rights, or their prosperity. Nothing short of absolute independence will do that. To secure this, not "autonomy," they took up arms. For this they have fought and suffered. It would be suicidal in them to be satisfied with less, now that mocess is so certain. This is the only solution of the struggle

in which they are engaged which can benefit them, even from a material point of view. Suppose they lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, in what condition would the island be found? Devastated. The soil will always remain, but the successful cultivation of the crops, which gives it its financial value, requires enormously expensive machinery. That which was on the island has been destroyed. By whom will it be replaced? Not by the Cubans, for they have no money, Not by native Spaniards, and for the same reason. Experience has proved to Europeans and to citizens of the United States that they can place no confidence in the permanency of any peace which may be patched up between the people of the island and the mother country, and there are no means by which the terms of such a peace could be enforced. The Cubans would not invest millions in machinery which could be destroyed in an hour. On the other hand, if the independence of the island is acknowledged and the Cubana erect a stable form of government thereou, capital will flow to them in greater volume than they will need. With peace assured, there is no other coun try where money would find quicker or more profitable employment, and money is always to be found for safe investments. The suggestion that the Cubans should

be willing to purchase their independence is not to be considered. Let them conquer it. Why should they pay for it? No part of Spain's vast debt has ever inured to their benefit. So far from that, the money extorted from them by Spain is only to be counted in billions. After having been despoiled by her, why should they be made to pay the sums, or any part thereof, which have been spent in attempts to keep them in servile subjection !

The absolute independence of Cuba is, also, indispensable to the maintenance of uninterrupted peace between the United States and Spain. For fifty years that isiand has been an unfailing and constant source of disagreement and entanglement between the two countries, that at times have brought the two countries to the very verge of war. Under Spain it has been, and will continue to be, a thorn in our side. During the entire period of our civil war its proximity to our shores made it a point from which we were constantly harmed. Vessels laden with every kind of contraband of war and with supplies sailed openly from Cuban ports to the coast of the Southern Gulf States. They would do so again under similar circumstances. No land officials attempted then, or would attempt in future, to prevent them from being laden or despatched. No war vessels at sea were present to intercept them even when they were in Cuban waters. We captured the vessels so engaged when we could, but after the war was over no indemnity was asked for these unfriendly and harmful acts.

Our obligations toward Spain, now in a position similar to that we occupied toward her in 1861 65, are held to be very different. Under the pretext of enforcing our neutrality laws, laws which were enacted during the last century, Spanish spies are allowed to swarm in our cities and ports, employed in ferreting out every scheme for the shipment of supplies supand furnishing information thereof to our officials, who in turn are compelled by their instructions to seize and condemn them. National vessels, which were destined for the protection of our revenue and to afford assistance to storm-tossed mariners in distress, are diverted from the purposes for which they were built and made to patrol our coasts, seeking for vessels supposed to be bound for Cuba with supplies for the insurgents, in order to bring them back to port. All this takes place while other vessels loaded to their scuppers are allowed to sail away and carry to the Spanish army every sort of supplies, supplies without which that army would soon perish from starvation, for they are only kept alive by provisions coming to them from over the seas. When we have troubles Spain adds to them. When she is in trouble we have to assist her.

The people of the United States are growing desperately tired of this unilateral contract. If our revenue cutters were employed in performing the duties for which they were designed, and if our citizens were allowed to act toward Spain as the subjects of Spain were permitted, without hindrance, to act toward us under similar circumstances, the struggle in Cuba would soon be ended. Her people would soon be free, and the United States would have a friend, and not an enemy, as a near neighbor.

## Russia and China.

The most important article in the March number of the Nineteenth Century is a discussion of the present and prospective relations of Russia and China by Mr. HOLT S. HALLETT, who evidently possesses unusual opportunities of information regarding the state of things in the Far East. It is his belief that in view of recent negotiations the die is cast, and that Russia's domination over that part of the Middle Kingdom which lies north of the Yang-tse Kiang can no longer be averted by diplomacy, and is only a question of time.

In spite of denials in certain quarters, Mr. HALLETT has no doubt that the reputed Russo-Chinese secret treaty published by the North China Daily News on Oct. 30, 1896, actually has been executed. He points out, indeed, that the agreement of Sept. 8, 1896, between the Middle Kingdom and the Russo-Chinese Bank, the stalking horse of the Russian Government, appears to indicate in its terms that the reputed treaty was already a draft treaty forming the base of the negotiations. The history of the Eastern Chinese Railway agreement is thus recounted: In 1886 the late Czar issued an edici : "Let a railway be built across Siberia in the shortest way possible." The shortest way to the port of Vladivostock, after leaving Stretinsk, passes through Chinese Manchuria, thus avoiding the great northern bend made by the valley of the Amur River. Russia marked the straight line on her maps and determined to have her way in the matter. As early as

subjects. It would not relieve them from | Chino-Japanese war, the report is said to have been current in Shanghal that Russia had obtained the consent of the Pekin Government to construct the Siberian-Pacific Railway by the short cut across Chinese Manchuria. Now, at all events, the publication of the agreement of Sept. 8, 1896, sanctioning the construction of the Eastern Chinese Hailway, f. c., of the section of the Siberian-Pacific Railway, 1,280 miles in length, passing through Chinese Manchuria, shows that Russia has at length gained ber wish in this important matter. That the sanction of this project is considered in Russia as the prelude to the annexation of Chinese Manchuria is evident from a paragraph which was allowed to appear in the Russian press on the return to Odessa in November, 1896, of the Russian Special Mission which had been sent to inspect Manchuria. According to this paragraph, "the Chinese are not only delighted with the idea of a railway, from which they expect great benefits both in commerce and agriculture, but openly state that they would be more than delighted if all Man churia became Russian territory, and that the greater part of the inhabitants would, in such a case, cut off their pigtalls, or, in other words, become Russian subjects."

What would Russia gain by the acquisi tion of Chinese Manchuria? Having observed that much misconception exists upon the subject, Mr. HALLETT answers the question, not from a strategic but from an industrial point of view. He reminds us, first, that Siberia, though it contains an area of 5,589,289 square miles, has a population of but 6,539,531 souls. This is be cause, owing to the excess of moisture, less than one-twelfth of its superficies is culturable. Were it not for its furs, mines, fisheries, and forest products, and its importance as a penal settlement, Siberia would hardly be worth having. Chinese Manchuria, on the other hand, is eminently adapted to agriculture, sheltered as it is from the Polar blasts by the mountains forming the watersheds of the Amur and its affluent, the Ussuri. Ten years ago its population was estimated at between 22,-000,000 and 23,000,000. Not only do all cereals thrive in the country, but cotton, indigo, and tobacco are grown by the peasantry, while its orchards are reported to produce the finest pears in the Chinese Empire. It is said that all the cattle and grain required for the consumption of the residents and workmen of the Russian mines, works, and industrial establishments in the region traversed by the Amur for over 750 miles, are derived from the Manchurian province.

So much for the agricultural value of Chinese Manchuria, which, the moment the Eastern Chinese Railway is completed, will be virtually incorporated with Siberia. The further fact is recalled by Mr. HALLETT that, with the King of Corea a puppet in the hands of Russia, we may learn any day that his kingdom has been included in the Russian dominions." When these two annevations have been carried out, Russia's thin population in Asia will have been increased by nearly 40,000,000 new subjects. As for the political and strategic importance of the agreement entered into between the Chinese Government and the Russo-Chi nese Bank, it is manifest that the pseudo-Chinese but really Russian railways, dotted with Russian stations and permeating Manchuria from east to west and from north to south, and connected with the Chinese capital by their junction with the North China Railway at Shanhaikwan, will place the Pekin Government entirely at the mercy of Russia, while the possession of the extensive harbor of Kiaochou will enable the latter power to dominate the whole of the Chinese dominions lying to the north of the basin of the Yangtse.

### Let the People Know About the Civil War Payments.

The failure of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and of the General Deficiency Appropriation bill in the last days of the posed to be intended for Cubans in revolt. | Fifty-fourth Congress will make it necessary for the Fifty-fifth Congress to pass these bills prior to the 1st of July, 1897; and the general question of appropriation bills is, therefore, before us for discussion.

> Mr. CANNON of Illinois, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, thinks that there are too many appropriation bills, and that instead of fourteen, there ought not to be more than ten; and he says by such consolidation much time now wasted in irrelevant general debate and formal proceedings would be saved to the House. We do not agree with Mr. CANNON. When we take into view the length of the session, and the actual number of hours given up to the consideration of the appropriation bills, we think that the enormous sums of money appropriated do not receive enough attention in general debate; and this view is sustained by the fact that the River and Harbor bill, carrying some \$72,000,000, was passed in the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress under a suspension of the rules, without an opportunity for discussion or amendment, and that in the recent consideration of the Sundry Civil and General Deficiency bills a member was fortunate if he could obtain an opportunity to speak for five minutes

> The real difficulty in the matter of appropriations seems to be that too much money is appropriated, and not that it is appropriated in fourteen bills instead of in ten bills. The lesser number of bills in itself would not affect the total sum of the appropriations, and that is now the main

> cause of complaint. According to our view, moreover, River and Harbor items should not be provided for in the Sundry Civil bill or the General Deficiency bill, but should all be provided for in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill proper.

> Another marked improvement which is called for by the public interest is that all appropriations growing out of the civil war should be grouped together in one bill to be termed "the Civil War Appropriation bill." Whether such enormous appropriations be justifiable or not, it is certain that the people at large should know by an inspection of one bill how much money they are called upon to pay by reason of the war which terminated some thirty-two years ago. For instance, this bill should read :

"As ACT making appropriations for purposes con-nected with the civil scar.

1. For pensions for injury received or disease con-

racted in the service and in line of duty, \$60,000,000.

II. For pensions under the Dependent Pension act of 1890, the injury or disease not having been contracted in the service, but the pensions arising simply out of a service of ninety days, \$81,000,000. For special pension bills paned in violation of existing law, and to please the constituents of indi-vidual members of Congress, \$1,000,000.

IV. For pensions to deserters, ex-Confederates, and

V. For the maintenance and increase of soldiers' homes, such as the National Home for Disabled Sol-diers at Dayton, O.; the Northwestern branch at Milwankee, Wis.; the Eastern branch at Togus, Me.; the Southern branch at Hampton, Va.; the Wester at Leavenworth, Kan.; the Pacific branch would not take them out of the category of | 1893, the year before the outbreak of the | Monica, Cal.; the Marion branch at Marion, Ind.; the

new branch at Dunville, Ill., and the Forthern betach

et Hot Springs, S. D., \$2,648,646. VI. For continuing aid to State or Territorial be VII. For back pay and bounty, \$325,00 VIII. For bounty to volunteers and their wid

and legal betrs, \$190,000. IX. For commutation of rations to prisoners of in rebel States and soldiers on furioughs, 84,000. X. For national cometeries, 8161,680.

XI. For roads to national commeteries at San Fran-cisco, Cal.; Pensacola, Fig., and Sortagfield, No., \$17,-XII. For military parks, \$175,000.

And last, for a State road in Georgia from Lee and lordon's Mill to Lafayette, \$20,000. Without expressing any opinion upon the other civil war appropriations to which we have drawn attention, it should be noted that the last item, the improvement of a State road in Georgia, would seem to constitute a new departure in Federal legislation. If, in addition to the contracts for work on remote rivers and unknown barbors within the various States and the lay ing out of great military parks in wild, if not desert, localities, we are henceforth to appropriate the national revenues for the construction or maintenance of State roads, the only limit in the future will be not the character of the so-called public use or purpose, but the fancy or caprice of Congress. If the construction of a State road can be considered a national or Federal purpose, then every line of delimitation between a Federal use and one in its nature purely a state use, will be forever obliterated.

### New Dealings with Nicaragua.

The discussion in the Senate Foreign Committee of the expediency of negotiating with Nicaragua a treaty similar to the Frelinghuysen-Zavala agreement of twelve years ago, may open a new stage in the Isthmus canal project.

That agreement grew out of the firm conviction of President ARTHUR'S Administration that the interoceanic canal is a political necessity for us, must be built by our Government, and must be controlled and defended by us. To carry out that view Nicaragua was invited to send a special Commissioner to Washington, and sent Mr. JOACHIM ZAVALA. The result was the signing of a treaty by which our Government was to have an exclusive right of way across Nicaragua on a strip 21, miles broad, and in return was to give that republic a specified share of any net canal earnings, and a guarantee to protect her territory, besides lending her \$4,000,000 to be expended on her public improvements.

This treaty was submitted in December. 1884, and was promptly ratified by Nicaragua. But in our Senate, while a good majority for it was secured, it failed of the necessary two-thirds, the vote being 32 against 23. A motion to reconsider, however, still kept it before the Senate; but a few weeks later Mr. CLEVELAND became President and promptly withdrew the treaty from the Senate "for reëxamination," as he said; and having thus got it, he never sent it back, in any form. Instead of doing so, he said, in his annual message, that he disapproved securing for the Government "paramount privileges of ownership or right, outside of our own territory, when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the States where such interests lie." Mr. MORGAN recently said that he thought that the Senate on reconsideration would have ratified the treaty but it never had another chance.

When Minister RODRIGUEZ a few weeks ago protested, on behalf of Nicaragua, against the present canal project, and the Frelinghuysen-Zavala treaty was referred to, Mr. SHERMAN declared himself in favor of having the canal built by the Government. Senator Morgan went further, and said, during the debate, that suggestions were current that Mr. SHERMAN when he became Secretary of State, would try to rehabilitate the treaty, and that, for himself, he had always preferred that treaty to any other arrangements.

Probably, however, we are not to look for the revival of the treaty of twelve years ago in its original form. The times have changed since 1885, and the fact that a canal has actually been started, under private arrangement with Nicaragua, cannot be ignored. Mr. SHERMAN, during the debate already spoken of, declared himself in favor of reimbursing fully the company whose interests are to be bought out. For other reasons, also, the pecuniary terms which we should make in a new treaty with Nicaragua might not be the same as in 1885. Again, the political arrangements of that date, which included a pledge to defend the territorial integrity of Nicaragua, might be affected somewhat by the present establishment of the Greater Republic of Central America, of which she now forms a part.

But the point of most immediate inerest, perhaps, is that the old opposition to the Zavala treaty was based largely on the theory that this treaty would involve us in trouble with England, since it practically set aside the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. To the majority this objection, whether well or ill founded, was not insuperable, for that treaty was at least founded on the Monroe doctrine, which was basis enough. But we now have the remarkable statement that Mr. Morgan has proposed for consideration a resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated.

This action was taken after the confer ence of Secretary SHERMAN with the For eign Relations Committee. It introduces a new and important question, and practically undertakes to remove all doubt as to American control of the canal. A proposa so important will of course require much time for its consideration, and no better opportunity could present itself than the interval of leisure which the Senate now has while waiting for the House to com-

## A Worthy Rabbi.

We have printed a report of the funeral eremonies in honor of the late Rabbi LEVISON, who was buried last Sunday This venerable Russian Jew, who was 85 years of age at the time of his death. had been for many years a serviceable friend of his immigrant brethren living on the east side of the city. He was an Oriental scholar of unusual attainments, was a translator of the Talmud, or rather, we suppose, of portions of that voluminous Hebrew classic, into the Arabic; was master in the Mosaic law, and had gained knowledge by travel in many lands. He was possessed of means when he came to New York, but in the course of time he expended them all for the benefit of his needy co-religionists, and, for years before his death, was so poor as to be dependent upon the bounty of friends who were better off than himself. Though not in charge of an altar, latterly, he frequently delivered discourses in synagogues, and his sermons were rendered all the more attrac tive by his great learning, his plety, ortho doxy, virtues, good works, and dignified character. He was as a prophet in Israel. Of his beneficence, even in the years of his exceeding poverty, there are many tales of the kind that used to be told in the olden times. He would solicit alms from those who could afford to give them, for distribution among those who needed them. He would serve the humblest in a spirit of humility, teach the young, search out the afflicted, and minister to the friendless. There is one story told of him that re minds us of the words of the son of ZACHARIAS, as recorded by LUKE: "He that hath two coats, let him impart to him that hath pone;" for, according to the story, he once took the shirt off his own body, the only shirt he had, and gave it to one of his brethren, remarking that the LORD would provide another. Take him for all in all, Rabbi PHILIP LEVISON WAS a grand Jew.

He died unattended on the last Jewish Sabbath in a dingy garret of a Williamsburgh tenement. The funeral services on Sunday evening of this week were according to the traditions of his faith. Ten aged Jews wearing long gray beards gathered at the place. They chanted prayers for his soul before a small altar which bore. Hebrew in scriptions, on which were four lighted candles; they mourned his death, told of his good deeds, and praised his name as his remains lay before them in a pine box. Next came mortuary services in a synagogue, at the door of which a procession was formed, led by seventy-five Jewish children, who marched through the streets before the hearse chanting a Hebrew prayer for the dead; the hearse was followed by 2,500 men and women; the multitude marched to the place of sepulture, in agrave of which the body of the aged Jew was buried. Sacred be the memory of the worthy Rabbi PHILIP LEVISON.

### The Bicycle Leg.

The bicycle face, which has had its day of notoriety, has been followed by the bicycle leg. At least, so say the wheelwomen. The bicycle leg, when it comes, is said to revea its presence unmistakably.

" At the first dance I attended last sea son," says one young woman, "the muscles of my legs seemed to remain stiff all the evening, and I was really uneasy, for I thought I had contracted rheumatism. My partners glared at me, and none of them came back for a second dance." Several of her friends report the same experience. Can it be that the bicycle neck, the bicy

cle foot, and the monkey back have got an other associate in the bicycle leg! Scientists are already weary from their efforts to account for other phenomena that have been ascribed to the wheel. But, seriously, girls, is the bicycle leg a fact, or simply one way of giving an undesirable dancer the marble heart?

### An Off Year.

The political year 1897 will be peculiarly an off year" in politics because of consti tutional changes in many States, either re ducing the number of elective offices or al tering the time for the elections.

In New York, for the first time, there will be no election for State officers, neither for Senators nor Congressmen. Heretofore State Senators and Congressmen have been elected in alternate years, the Congress men in even-numbered and the Senators in the odd-numbered years. In the odd-num bered years, too, the executive State offices have been voted for regularly since Novem ber, 1847, when the State Constitution which the voters amended in 1894 first went into effect. In some States where there were annual elections for Governor and legisla tors, biennial sessions and biennial terms have been substituted. In no previous year recently, at least, has the number of States holding elections been so small. On April 7 Rhode Island will hold its cus

omary annual spring election, and the Republicans, who outnumber the Democrats by about two to one, have nominated for Governor, on a clear-cut and positive platform the Hon, ELISHA DYER

Michigan holds an election in April for a Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the State University. Republican, Fusion, Prohibition, sound money Democratic, and middle-of-the-road Populist tickets are in the field. Under the peculiar Electoral Ballot law the word "Democrat has been practically eliminated from the politics of the State, with the result that voters who have heretofore acted with the Democratic party, and are supporting Judge YAPLE, the Democratic candidate, are officially described as Unionists, though some of them might better be entitled Disunionists in view of the havoe they have wrought for the Democratic party of Michigan. The Republicans have nominated CHARLES D Long, the present Chief Justice, and the middle-of-the-road Populists have put for ward a man who polled 155 votes, out of a total of 52,000, when running last year for Congress. Governors will be elected in Iowa and

Ohio on the same day of November. Vir ginia and Massachusetts will elect Governors, and this seems to be all the State elections of 1897. Here in New York will come the great

municipal contest of next autumn, as to which nothing can yet be even guessed.

Mayor STRONG's removal of Commissioner PARKER on nine-months-old charges is interesting, and it is on the reform platform. That is, it has no direct connection with the special facts now under consideration.

As if in justification of the snarling mugwump libels against our public institutions. rampant member of the New York Legislature proposes a grab like the Wilcox Free Pass bill and a majority of his colleagues throw decency and the State Constitution by the board in his support. Are they bent on raising the issue of making Governor BLACK a great man within the first quarter year of his term !

The bill in the Legislature prohibiting the playing of baseball on Sunday should be amended or dropped.

Now we venture to remind the Republican leaders at Washington that the last time they passed a tariff till they passed the way to the most tremendous defeat they ever suffered.—Evening Past.

But it was not a circumstance to the ruin which was brought upon the Democratic party in consequence of that defeat! Beating the Re publicans involved the introduction of Cleve landism, and Clevelandism sent down the Demo cratic party to disgrace and disruption.

Phrenology has been a favorite science of the Minnesota Legislature this year, and bills to appoint a State Commission of Phrenology, a State Phrenologist, who is to examine not less than 2,000 heads a year, and an Assistant State Phrenologist, have been introduced. A learned professor of phrenology has been having the free use of the hall of the House of Representatives at night for the purpose o giving instruction in the exterior detail of headworks. In short, nowhere else has phrenology seemed to find a warmer welcome than, among the Gopher Sages; and cer-

mountainous collection of bumps. It is painful, therefore, to have to record the fact that a mean her of that House has prepared a resolution asking that the bump man be no longer allowed to have the hall for nothing. Phrenology is neces sary to suges, especially to suges in the law manufacturing line. They love to have their wheelhouses examined. "Your perceptive powers are remarkable," says the professor, who knows a thing or two about human peculiarities; "your ratiorinations are of a high order; you have speech developed in an unusual degree; you carry firmness almost to the point of pugmacity in behalf of any cause which interests your ex traordinarily developed faculties of veracity. onesty, and sympathy; the front part of your head reminds me of Daniel Wessersk, whose magnificent head I have often examined, and always with new admiration; the back part of your head could not be told from Hir least NEWTON's on a dull afternoon. The chart will show you to be one of the ablest and most highminded men in this or any other country. should any member of the Minnesota Legislature wish to eject so flattering an unnigst Perhaps the professor will not be disturbed,

It is not an incredible piece of news that Japan is about to recognize the belligerent rights of the anti-Spanish insurgents in the Philippines, who now have a formidable army, which has been in the field for over a half year and has won many successes against Spain's army. The insurgents are entitled to this recognition, and it is not likely that fear of Spain will prevent the Japanese Government from granting it. There is a good chance for the success of the misgoverned natives.

Sing, O Muse, of the wrath of WOOSTER, with mutton-chop whiskers, and Hull of Har-lan. In the Nebraska House of Representatives, Woosten discharged with violence remarks to the effect that there was "a deep-laid conspiracy on foot," and that the members of a certain com mittee were either in that conspiracy or "were seing used as tools." Then uprose HULL of Harlan, and "informed Woosren that b was talking through his bonnet." Soon after ward the House adjourned. HULL of Harlan approaches WOOSTER. "Sir," says he, "you have impugned my motives. You have hurt my feelings." "I don't care a rap for your feelings." says Woostka most unfeelingly. Temperature of conversation goes up rapidly. "If you say now that you did not say I was in the spiracy, you are a liar," says Huzz of Harian. Whereupon Wooster "grew white around his cheeks and his mutton-chop whiskers fairly bristled as he replied. 'I will not strike you, M: HULL." Thereupon a fight did not take place.

tracted all the members on the floor who had not gone to the cloak room, and as he walked away he we ettli shouting "I will not strike you. Mr. Httl." At the critical moment an encounter was narrow Woosten back as he took several determined steps in the direction of Mr. Httl. who sat in his sent du the sizzoe and whose baid head, flaming red from ex citement, seemed to act as a powerful lodestone to the

HULL of Harlan ought to wear a skull cap o fer or something which will veil his excited poll from the wrathful eyes of Wooster. Who knows that Woosten would not have struck HULL if there had been nobody else in the closk room and the day had had more bours in it !

The BLACK Adirondack forest bill, which stands in the name of Senator Elleworth, is a wise and timely measure. It is the child of th Governor's enthusiastic interest in the preservation of our forests according to the advice of experts in the subject.

The small but determined band of The sophical Crusaders which has been carrying esoteric truth around the world is rapidly re turning from its missionary labors, and beam upon this town again in a few days. Chi cago and Buffalo will be allowed to drink ancien wisdom from its Himalayan wellhead this week, and Chicago and Buffalo ought to be deeply thankful. If the Theosophists were sage when they sailed from this port, how much sager must they be after many months of travel, and deep communing with the Mahatmas, and visiting of remote astral Post Offices, and rapt utterance of things unutterable. Dim eyes should brighten when they catch sight of the Crusaders' violent purple banner. The purple signifies the august and imperial wisdom, the st preme control of intelligences, the sway of occult kingdoms possessed by these theosophic than "Truth, light, and liberation for maturgists. discouraged humanity" is the motto on that tandard. A nice motto: a very pretry but not exact in all its facts. Humanity is doing very well, attending to its own business six days in a week, on an average, finding a great deal more time for bicycling than for theosophy, but in more than fair to middling health and distinctly not discouraged. No doubt the Crusaders would be a great encouragement to anybody who happened to be discouraged, a trust hunter or Mugwump, for example, but it would be a mistake for the Crusaders to suppose that humanity is badly hipped and waiting for them to cheer it up. What humanity wants from them is n encouragement, but smoked glass views of all that is and all that isn't.

## tion Diego as a Harbor.

To the Entrol of The Stw-Sir: Apropos of the fight between San Pedro and Santa Monica for the leep-water harbor on the Pacific coast, it may be of nterest for you to know that one of those places "Se Pedro, I think) is the home of the wife of Senator lones of Nevada. But what I especially want to ask is, why should a harbor be built against a practical? care coast line within 100 miles of one of the finest safest, and largest harbors in the world, that at Sa Boston, March 17, 1897.

## Sun and Fight.

To the Epiron of the Sun-Sir: Being a constant reader of the Sun, and comparing it with the one fight. I conother dailies on the Corbett Pitzaimmons fig sider it is and has been the most accurate them all.

## Elevated Railroad Belays.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Increasing regularity of the arrival and departure of trains at stations on the elevated railway in this city is a cause of intolerable annoyance to the public and occusions onsiderable criticism of the management.

Last evening I waited at the Fiftieth street station to a Harlem train from twelve minutes past nine to twen ty seven minutes of ten, during which interval threenipty trains passed the station for Fifty eighth stree and when the Harlem train arrived it was so densel packed that some of the passengers were obliged it stand out upon the platforms and endure the pen training March winds. le des per le pe

### Hill for Congress. From the Washington Post.

Mr. Hill is the logical leader in New York, and it is o him the regular Democracy of the State will look for organization and aggressive fighting. One of the plans in contemplation is the nomination of Mr. Hill for a seat in the House of Representatives next year

# From the Atlanta Constitution.

More destructive floods are reported in the river valleys. The wasteful destruction of the forests on our bilisides is the cause. When a woodsman fells a tree in Minnesota it costs a human life in Louisiana,

### A Solemn Question from Georgia From the Fort Valley Leader.

Should any one in a small way criticise Mr. Cleve and, justry or unjustly, some Georgia papers will take it as a personal grievance. Gentlemen, what use is there in making such asses of yourselves?

## Tip Killed Cur Accidentally.

From the McDuffle (Ga.) Enterprise. Mr. Tip Usry, who killed his brother, Cur Usry, i Blascock county last Sunday, was in town on Monday Mr. Uary claimed the killing was accidental.

Moral Campaigning That Tells. From the Norfolk Landmark. Libraries and reading rooms continue to exclude the "new journalism." That is the sort of moral cam

## IT IS THE SAME MAY Satural Leader of Fore to the Administration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUN I have as served for some time in the columns of a weekly gournal of civilization a series of articles signed by one Carl Schurz, nominally of an editorial character, but really communications addressed to President McKinley, telling him , ast what he should do and what he should not do to run the Government successfully. The accomption of these letters at first was that Mr McKinley, while a sincere man, was misyuided and ought to exchange his present connectors for other who think themselves wiser. The letter how intimate that McKinley is a stablest headstrong creature, thoroughly infatuated with his own opinions and spurning the advice of the thoughtful and the profound. All the lamak ing ready, apparently, for the declaration that is must be finally confessed that McKinley is a

dishonest man, best on ruining the courty.

Can you tell me, sir, if this writer is the same quarrelsome wanderer who, while a Britadier-General of the Union army in 1 will to perfered President Lincoln with complaints about the slow conduct of the war and charges of treason against his brother Generals that to thair exhausted even Mr. Lincoln's almost patience and drew upon himself a remain start, f he had any sensitive perceptions at all would have sharmed his carping lips into elence for ever! If it is the same Schurz, do you think h possible that history may repeat itself and that Mr. McKinley may repeat to him the words terrible by their very mildness, written by Mr. Lincoin thirty-five years ago !

"You think I could do better; therefore you blame me already. I think I could not detected therefore I blame you for blaming me. I under stand you now to be willing to preept the help of men who are not Republicans, provided they have 'heart in it.' Apreed. I won't so others, But who is to be the judge of hearts, or of heart in it? If I must discard my own sudgment and take yours, I must also take that of others. and by the time I should reject all I should be advised to reject I should have none left Repub-Beans or others-not even yourself. For bean sured, my dear sir, there are men who have heart in it that think you are perform as your part as poorly as you think I am performing

Schurz and the crowd of associate snariers are ONE WHO PERFFERA at it again. NEW YORK, March 18.

### Widow, Dog. and Wheel in Mourning Prom the Philipdeiphia Record. An city young widow of West Philipdeiphia, 141449.

ly becaused, seeks consolation in hispris riding and provides the people of that part of the next with plenty of material for goatp. Always at extinctes first keen pangs of surrow wore away, how she could with propriety appear on her bike, a manhine which reston has never associated with widowhood. Ste solved the problem to her own satisfaction, and ever Her costume is sombre black, with jaunty turies gloves and leggings all to match. The handle have to er bicycle are tightly wrapped with creps, and little streamers of the same stuff hang down, much to the metal work is coated with jet enamel down to the spokes and bell and the wooden rims even have by been neglected on this solemn steed of mourning. To complete the effect she has had the wool of her little dog dyed black, and takes him out with her fo exercise when she rides.

### Noted Photographer for the Elisworth Rill. From the American Amateur Photographer The "Bill Against Printing Portraits" in the New

pelled to appear in public places, witnesses in mora and before other tribunals where the public is  $\nu$  be senetised, from being held up to ridicule or piecesal comment. The bill is intended to prevent or pulled which have been taken with reputable persons, and who have now absolutely no redr

It is intended to put an end to pictures in which reputable people-men and women-have been por in newspapers and other publications in em-sing and uncomplimentary attitudes, or side by side with the debased, the criminal and the degenerate

## Stole Citizen Gereinad's Wine.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger crew on the Pennsylvania Railroad, consisting of fve men, was yesterday discharged for breaking into President Cleveland's wine while it was in transit from Washington to Princeton. The company refuse Friends of the accused men say they did not steal the wine. Their story is that the Princeton expressura who unloaded the car found a broken case of chairpague, and, after sampling a bottle, invited the rail of several bottles, poured into the caboose's big coffee pot, which was passed around like a loving cup

## American Tin Pinte.

From the Globe Democrat American tin plate monopolities the domestic mar-tet, except on the Pacific coast, and is selling from 25 to 40 per cent below the foreign product. Only one American mill failed in 1896, while during the same

year the total number of mills increased from 155 to 184, with an annual capacity of 5,500,000 Notes, against 4,200,000 houses at the end of 1895. The London Board of Frade Journal says that the industry in this country is now on a foundation which no passing derangement could be powerful

## The Mistress of the White House,

enough to injure.

From the Times Democrat. The question as to who will preside in the White louse, its mistress being an invalid has been def initely set at rest. Mrs. McKinley has announced that olved upon other Presidents' wives unless the un foreseen should happen. Her ailment consists chiefly in the partial paralysis of one leg, which causes no pain or even much bodily weakness—simply some difficulty in moving about. Otherwise she is as well

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

s most people of middle age.

Two great French fron works, the Schneiders of Creusot and the Couet gun factory at Havre have amalgamated with the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterannée. A prematurely charitable English lady who gave

meanly \$2,000,000 by deed recently tried have the deeds set saide on the ground that she did not know wast she was doing, but Chancery ha ecided that the deeds are valid and that she cannot get her money back. A projectile for the new English wire guns in cent trial at Shoeburyness completely penetrated

an 18-inch steel-faced compound armor plate backed by a f inch wrought fron plate, by eight feet of solid oak and three inches of fron, and was ound imbedded in a clay bank thirty five yards be Spain, according to the War Office statistics, had

ent, up to the end of 1896, 198,047 men and 40 Generais to Cuba. The deaths in the field and from yellow fever and other diseases were four Generals and 22,731 men and officers. No account is given of the man sent home invalided, but at least 22,000 have returned, many of whom have store de-

A number of papers of interest to Methodisis have been discovered in two boxes at the Wesleyan Conference Office in London. Among them are fails four letters of John Wesley to his brother Charles, and eighty by Selina, Counters of Hunting ton, the ounder of the sect known as the Countess of Hunt ingdon's Connection, written to Charles West?

A Polish chemist named Eisenberg is said to have avented an ansesthetic which volutilizes ra," " on exposure to the air, rendering the persons coar in conscious for a long time. A pellet broken man's nose put him to sleep for four hours. It is aserted that in warfare bombs charged with this material will make large bodies of an enemi in capable of resistance.

Firteen Paris theatres took in over \$100,000 exch last year. The Grand Opera leads with 3, 95, 408 franca; then come the Comedie Francaise 2.160.190 francs; the Opera Comique, 1.515.595 fishes; the Porte St. Martin, 1,194,260 france the Châtelet, 1,169,426 france, and the Vandeelile, Variétés, and Renaissance with something over a million france each. The Odéon's receipts were only 586,774. Of the cafe chantants and variety shows the Folies Bergère comes first with 1,281,241 france, then the Scala, 927.811, and the Olympia, Casino de Paris, and Moulin Rouge with from ave-to six hundred thousand francs. The best business done among the Champs Hyperes cafes was by the Ambanasans.